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### SPANISH POLITICS.

LETTER FROM EMILIO CASTELAR.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTFON-COURT CONSPIR-

ACIES—THE ZORRILLA CARINET—THE ATTI-TUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS. [FEOR THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] Madrid, June 22 .- The history of Spanish politics m recent days is truly dramatic. The Conservative party obtains possession of the Government through a long series of palace conspiracies, and from that moment begin distarbances of the public tranquillity, vacillation on every hand, and at last violent revolution begins to fiask out again in our stormy sky. This continual disorder, the work of the parties most devoted to establishing order, provethe radical change of ideas in our society. While the Conservatives are in power, they who appear most fitted to establish social stability, public order is disturbed, and while those most devoted to human progress are in command, the men who think least of the material disturtances which accompany reforms, tranquillity is reestablished. This proves, as a final result, that the present generations, educated by liberty for liberty, place above every principle or anterest their rights, the first interest and the first principle of their lives.

But reflections are superfluous where facts abound. The first Cories of the Democratic menarchy were dissolved, and the coalition of opposition parties succeeded. After that came violent elections; after them an insurrection of Carlism, which had seemed dead and buried in our soil. The Conservative party seemed to be isolated and smothered. Then came compromises like that of Amerevieta, in which the commander-in-chief of the Conservatives a'dicated his authorny, treating the rebels as beatigerents. After this compromise, the violent discussions on the message to the Crown, in which the intrigues of the reactionary party are disclosed; and after these discussions the fall of the Conservative party and the return to power of the Radicals, who had seemed excommunicated by the religious prejudices of the Queen, and proscribed by the arrogant spirit of the

I deeply regret that in speaking of the debates in the Chambers I have to speak somewhat of myself. You will permit me to omit any judgment in regard to my own work in giving you merely the facts necessary to a knowledge of recent events. I, being Republican above everything, look at polities from the point of view of my own ideas. I predicted the instability of power from the fatal moment in which the new monarch arrived. I said what was inspired by my conscience against the reviving reaction. I drew a picture of the various violations of individual rights and universal suffrage. I criticised with severity the theocratic, military and foreign influences, which, forming as it were a second court around the King, have wounded at once the patriotic and national sentiment of a people so independent

in character as ours. The Chamber, the majority, the Government, felt the electric shock, not of my own words, not of my ideas, but of the words and ideas which I myself gathered from the public conscience. The majority that had been returned with such immense efforts on the part of the Coverument, and with such violation of the laws, showed by means of more or less prudent declarations that the idea of a restoration was cherished by very many. The orator who, during the dis cussions on the Constitution, maintained the Prince Alphonso, constituted himself the defender of the Serrano Cabinet. Serrano, inheriting a policy as unpopular as that of Sagasta, undertaking to procure the condonation of the illegal transfer of two millions from the treasury of the colonies to that of the secret funds-two miliions which the public believed cmployed in corrupting votes at the last election; his authority completely lost by his unfortunate compromise of Amorevieta, saw the revolution condensing its power around him, and found no means of counteracting it but a suspension of the consti tutional guarantees, the liberty of printing, the security of the breside, and the rights of the citizen.

In the mean while came distressing news from the Carlist faction. Far from diminishing, they had increased. The legiency shown to their army by Gen. Serrano had given them extraordinary encourageeayan Mountains. The most odious name to all Carlists is that of Maroto, the traiter who delivered up a numerous and well-disciplined army to the mercy of Gen. Espartero. The insurgents have stigmatized with the name of Maroto all those who contributed to the acceptance of the new compromise. Among the most notable of these were the chiefs called La Calle, father and son. Those who refused to sign the compromise, and who maintained the civil war in spite of it, went one day to the solitary cottage inhabited by the two chiefs. They came upon them by surprise. At the shouts of "King Carlos," nttered by the troops arriving, father and son turned pale at the sound of that illustrious and powerful name which had so often caused their hearts to leap within their breasts, full of religious and monarchical enthusiasm. The Carlists surrounded the house, and called to the La Calles to come forth. They up derstood promptly what was to be their inevi-The father was an old man, though still robust as a mountain oak. The married, and with a numerous family of children. The father, with his grave Buscayan severity said to the Carlists, "I know your intention and I have no defense to make. Shoot me if you please, but for God's sake pardon my son, whose life is the life also of a large family." The een, on the other hand, threw himself at the feet of kis old .companions in arms, seized their hands, kissed them | ing with wondering eyes by the almost vacant with effusion, and begged them to shoot him and spare his father. Neither tears nor prayers had any of volumes, he said, "There are too many as it is." effect upon the inexorable will of the guerillas; father and son were remorselessly shot. Such are the

These regions of the North preserve true Spanish appear to oppose the breath of new ideas as cliffs oppose the waves of the sea. The Spanish coasts of the South have opened our peninsula to the Greeks, the Phonicians, the Carthagenians, and the Romans, while the northern coasts have repulsed all invasions. In this strong and impassive race, it is plain to see that there has been no admixture all others to its own physiological type, and its own tenaciceis spirit. In like manner the Basque language is preserved a primitive tongue which they innocently believe to be a lost echo of paradise. They preserve their municipal justitutions which retain all the character of the Middle Ages. They preserve their religious faith which has become extinguished in higher intelligences where the devouring spirit of our age has penetrated. The priesthood there retgins is control over hearts and consciences unknown in the rest of Spain. Their only intellectual aliment is the sermon in the Basque language, bermetically scaled to the modern spirit. This sermon draws its inspiration from blind faith, from the monarcheial endition, from the worship of the past, the most exa ted superstition, from a belief in the immense praccal power of the legendary and mythical devil in the spirit and the universe. It was a similar condition which produced the Vendean war which so are lish. Our northern pensants have been that the religious unity is lost,

one means of correcting this: the propagation of publie instruction; but the priest opposes a moral veto to the influence of the schoolmaster. The unfortunate Basque provinces! so strong, so vigorous, with high moral sentiments, great energy of character, free in their institutions and their nature, in their saence and in their traditious Republican provinces, and still bewitched by the religious spirit of the middle ages!

While I regret the object to which these fighting men have consecrated their faith, I cannot but admire it. Believing as firmly as they do, the act of ompromise seems to them an act of weakness, and they imagine themselves superior to the spirit of the age. No man of heart can criticise the elemency employed with the Carlists, nor the words of pardon and amnesty. But it is incomprehensible that the Ministers of Gen. Serrano should decree an amnesty n favor of rebels and a dictatorship against those who obey the law. The Government, so element toward the Carlists, prepared to take the severest measures against the Liberals. The majority of the Congress were ready to vote the Dietatorship. But the King, conscious of the coming of the tempest, and advised by an instinct of self-preservation superior to that of his ministers, refused to sign the decree which submitted to the Cortes the suspension of the habeas corpus. At this point Conservative party fell at the same time with the most distinguished of its leaders. The first impression was one of terror among the conservative classes. No one believed, no one imagined that the Ministry, presided over by so formidable a chief, could fall after only 15 days in the Govern-

The accession to power of the advanced party was inevitable. This party is composed of two groups, which together bear the name of the Radical party. One of these divisions embraces the considgroup which proceeds from the old Progresistas, and the other a group which came from the old Democratic party. The Progresistas brought to the present situation their traditions, their influence with the middle classes, who are attached to the modern revolution. The Democrats brought their ideas of natural rights and universal suffrage. The leader of both, who stands by common consent at the head of all, is Don Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, who succeeded Gen. Serrano in the presidency of the Council.

Senor Ruiz Zerrilla is certainly not a man of the highest intelligence nor of remarkable eloquence. You will find in the Congress many superior to him in political foresight and in dialectic force. There are in Spain many public men who, from their works and their speeches, would seem to have higher claims than Ruiz Zorrilla for the position which he occupies But if he is not a man of the most brilliant antelligence he is certainly an eminent man of section. le organizes forces with remarkable celerity, and directs them with undeniable power. Highly impressionable, he regards recent services with profound gratitude, and forgets old injuries with equal facility. His energy in accomplishng his political purposes is only comparable for its ntensity with his activity in attaining power and in preserving it afterward. He has an unusual love of sopularity, and he is remarkably faithful to his friends and enthusiastic for his party and partisans. The leadership of the Progresista party has always tempted him, and he hoped to obtain it even during the lifetime of Gen. Prim. When he died there was no one who could reasonably dispute it. Neither Rivero nor Martos could pretend to it, by reason of their democratic antecedents, which rendered them suspected of Republicanism in the eyes of the Progresistas. Nor could Sagasta claim it on account of his conservative tendencies, which were still more chious to the Progresistas. The chief of the Progresistas has many of the good-qualities of his party, together with its defects. He is frank, honest, and sineere. He has few ideas; but on the other he has an instinctive, and like all his instincts, persevering love of liberty. Whenever he finds himself in a situation in which his presence is indispensable, and where he does not attain the fulfillment of his political plans, Ruiz Zorrilla has recourse to abstention. When the two Generals Prim and Serrano, were maneuvering to present's candidature to the throne, after the dis-asters brought on by the fatal idea of the election of ment of order, as well for the foundation of the view they take. One of the dele-gates, discussing the question to-day, after going Hohenzollern, Ruiz Zorrilla retired to the Escorial, and with his retirement imposed upon the two 2Generals the 1 new candidate of King Amadeus. When the coalition of the three elements which contributed to the revolution was maintained by a Ministry of fusion, at whose head was Ger. Sermo, Ruiz Zorrilla broke the coalition with another retirement. And now, since the last retirement, has occurred the fall of the Conservative party and the nomination of the Radical party to a position which it had thought of obtaining only

through the perilous resort of revolution. In spite of this new appointment Schor Buiz/Zorrilla does not maintain even now an especially benevolent attitude toward King Amadeus. The Radicale think they have not accepted but have conquered the Government. A long series of sad disappointments has persuaded them that the King is, like all Kings, conservative, the friend of privilege and rank, the enemy of justice and of democracy. His sentiments, the education he has received, the natuson was a young man of some thirty years, ral bent of his disposition are conservative. A man of great cowage, he has little intelligence and does not comprehend anything of the current of ideas. Uniforms, reviews, target-shootings, absorb his time and give no opportunity to devote himself to study. Some time ago they took him to the new library of the Military Academy, hoping that he might assist by some contribution to the collection of books. Passshelves, when some one complained of the searcity

If it is difficult even for the deepest penetration, by consecrating hours to study and toil, to comprehend entirely the spirit of modern politics, in their richness and multiform variety, how can they graditions. An immense labyrinth of mountains be comprehended by a king who gives no study whatever to them ! The transformation of this absolutist society into a Democracy; those mysterious ways through which the Republic has arrived among a people so monarchical and so united as the French; the deadly struggle, now bitterer than ever, between the perishing English aristocracy and the working classes reclaiming their incontestible of any other blood, or that it has subjected rights; the forces of decomposition which are dissolving the Austrian Empire, and the forces of reconstruction which are founding German unity; the restlessness of the Greek-Sclavonian peoples who are stretched along the banks of the Danube and the shores of the Adriatic; the social movements of the Russian people complicated with critical problems interesting Europe as well as Asia; the modern spirif incarnate in America-this immense combination of Incis, below which pulsates an immense series of conscerate himself to sindy with a genuine and pas-

And this study would have taught him that Spale is to-day one of the nations most devotedly attached to berty; it would have taught him that the recent reaction has destroyed his throne; that we are seeking to day, in spite of any kings whatever, the close allianof liberty and Democracy. His wife, the Quean Victoria stensive acquirements, but it is unfortunate that, educated in a Catholic family, a family of seclesiastica gravated the disasters of the French revolut principles, her religious devotion is boundless, and she carries this devotion into the coun-els and the plans of front influences to the Voltene, to Belgium, and now in Scalie, lends the most reactionary and Jestitical build temples in the shadow of the Escorial; that party of the Roman concluye. By the side of this warmatrimony requires the civil as well as the religious like prince, Antorelli la 4 compromising statesman of sanction; and all these confused rumors falling from modern and almost revolutionary spirit. Merode bethe pulmit excite and infiame their exalted faunti- longs to those whose only thought is at present to re-

eism for their ancient land-marks. There would be store the ideal of the Middle Ages, as far removed from ours, if not by time and by space, at least by the success ive evolutions of the human conscience, as the ideal of the Asiatic peoples. The Cardinal's education has had great influence on a mind so tender and ensceptible as that of Queen Victoria. It was through this influence, unquestionably, that Sagasta's Cabinet put into the Crown speech the subject of reconciliation with Rome. It was for this reason that such an impres-sion was produced by the words in which I characterized this reconciliation as impossible. On the following day the monarchical journals, such as the Impercial, paraphrased the picture which I had drawn THE TRIBUNE of the ineffectual prayers of the unfortunate Empress Carlotta to obtain the absolation of the Emperor Maximilian, which I copy literally from my speech: "An unfortunate Empress traversed the American seas, and the nations of Europe, went to St. Peter's, threw herself on her knees at the feet of the Pope, clasped her hands, addressed him with all the divine words which the passion of a woman and the affection of a wife could inspire, and the Pope would not pardon her husband the compromises which he had made with the revolution to the injury of the church; and since that time this woman, whose sorrows await a Shakespeare or a Sophocles worthy to sing the woes of this new Antigone, this new Ophelia this woman is now lusane and the future perhaps will call her, because of these tragic scenes, the maniae of the Vatican. The Emperor, the successor of Charlemagne, sustained the Pope. His garrison was, we might say, the basis of the temporal throne of St. Peter, and although the Pope knew that the retirement of these bayonets would be equivalent to the fall of his temporal power, he would never consent, under the tutclage of Napoleon, to any reform, nor to the satisfaction of any

The judifference of the King to modern ideas, the wor. ship of the Queen for ancient ideas, the unhappy experi-ence of the last few months, the conviction of the incompatibility between Democracy and the Monarchy, are alienating the Radical party from the Palace, and impelling it into the arms of the Republic. Its entire programme is one which directly leads it to our party. The abolition of conscription; the armament of the people, whether according to the Swiss or the Prussian manner; universal and gratuitous education; the extinction of the ecclesiastical budget; radical economies; the jury extended to all classes of criminals; a sincere practice of universal suffrage; scrupulous respect for the independence of the municipalities and the provinces; complete democracy, which must necessarly seek its form and its appropriate

organization in the Republic The picture does not lack shadows, ner deep ones The dynasty will never cease to conspire against all the Liberal parties. The Republican party, convinced that the dynasty conspires, will not cease to conspire against the dynasty. The giddiness which comes from power, the great obstacles which are found in power, will, perhaps, impede the Ministers from carrying out the radical programme. Liberty means the diminution of the functions and prerogatives of Government. Now all Governments are inclined to preserve their prerogatives, their functions, and their authority. This much may be said in regard to the Manisters and the Republi-

can Opposition. not formidable, if the Government applies itself energetically to this radical programme. If the democratic affuence is encouraged in all its tendencies, it will put a stop to the factions which still crown the crests of the mountains of Navarre, ravage the fields of Biscaya, and break up the railroads in Catalonia. The preservers of the revolution, as they pompously call themselves, are threatening a retreat waich, in fact, is necessary to them, because, having come to the Cortes virtue of administrative corruption, they would scarcely flad to-day any districts which would return them. The Duke of Montpensier, after having contributed somewhat to the dethronement of his nephew, Don Alphonso, publishe a manifesto, recognizing the rights of this illustrious cion of his family, and the Cons rvatives publish another manifesto, declaring that they accept the regency of the Dake of Montpensier. All thes united forces will mecessarily have a great influence in the army, and this influence, somer or later, will bring about a posterian insurrection like that which in France eaded the Republic on the 23 of December, and in Spain made way with the Progresista party in 1856.

In a crisis so grave, the advanced party which is to-day in power has need of the support of the Liberal masses, and the Liberal masses belong to the files of the Republican party. But the Republican party is give its blood for an idea-it would give it generously with that courage and disinterestedness which is characteristic of the illustrious Spanish race; but it will not and cannot give it for any king. I have believed from the first moment that as authority as of Democracy, it is necessary, before all and above all, to sacrifice the King. This people, so devas tated by the great of the world, this people which has not received from the old society the education to which it has a right, still preserves in a high degree the wership of an ideal-will die for an idea whose worship has formerly appeared reserved especially for superior minds-it will fight and die for the supreme idea of liberty. This idea only can redeem our Spain which deserves to see all her sacrifices repaid by the possession of all her rights.

EMILIO CASTELAE.

# INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GEN. BOWARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS. Washington, July 6,-Gen. Howard has ade his report to the Secretary of the Interior about his operations in Arizona. He believes Gen. Crook, the ommanding General, should have large discretionary Commanding General, should have large discretionary power, as no one can do anything well bound hand and foot by a multitude of specific orders which may or may not apply to the citation. Gen. Howard recommends that the order refleving Gen. Crook from the operation of the telegram which suspended hostilities against those who refuse to obey the orac rs of the Government, with a view to another streamous effort for peace, be confirmed, and that his bands be strengthened by allowing him an additional number of mechanics and laborers, that the coldiers may be able to perform their military duties.

A PERSSULVING REPORT.

A REASSUPING REPORT. SALT LAKE CITY, July 6 .- The Salt Lake Levald's special says that Dodge has had an interview with the Indians reported to be lessile, and gives assurance that they have no hostile intentions.

# THE EMMA MINE LITIGATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 6 .- Judge McKean, o-day, fixed Thursday pext for hearing the injunction ase of the English Emma Mining Company against the illineis Tunnel Company, by an agreement of the par-les. Judge McKean visits the mining property on Mon-tay next, together with a company of experts. The Emma party deay any after of a compromise.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Ground will be broken for the North Pacific at, at Sancelite, appendie Sac Francisco, to-day. ... A complimentary dinner was given to the chiland, at Besten on Saturday afterneou, at the Clarendon. ... Thomas J. Rogers committed suicide at Saco, ....It is reported that Congressman Elliott of

.The Crown Point Mining Company, at San The deaths in Philadelphia for the week end-

the same week last year of 393. ....A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the fire in the amount Scutari was obecased, after descriping but few

A portion of the Shawangunk tunnel, on the

Mrs. Drake Mills, who fell from the Metropol-otel window, at Washington, on the morning of July 4, died on

Two convicts named Goody and Sheppard at-dio energy from the Oregon StatePrison on Saturity. The guard loads, alling him loatenity, and Sheppard was recaptured. Edward Smith (colored) was sentenced on Sat at Philadelphia, to 14 years in the Penitentiars, for attempting to the family of G. C. Monie, in Germantows, a few months since. The Postmaster-General has ordered an exten-

per great, as present.

... Gov. Smith has issued an order to the colored military organization is accumulated as a second as the Lincoln Country, to hold an electric for commissioned efficient. This is the first intender of the find in the State.

stance of the kind in the finite.

The order granter? by Judge Hogeboom, at the Special Tree. of the Superist Court, starting the proceedings, in the case of the People agt. Thomas C. Fields, was find in the Court Clerk's often at Albany, Inst Systems. It styred in the Court Clerk's often at Albany, Inst Systems. It styred is the science of Pielde's property until the Snal determination of the appeal.

that he has no so to become or and over how gotter

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION SHALL THE CONVENTION INDORSE OR NOMINATE MR. GREELEY !- OPINIONS OF THE DELEGATES DESIRE TO DO THE BEST THING FOR ALL PARTIES.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! BALTIMORE, July 7 .- The question of inorsement or nomination is the topic of greatest interest onnected with the Convention, and is almost the only subject discussed to-day. There are a few men who are in favor of a third policy, namely, to pass a resolution declaring it inexpedient to make any nomination and adjourn forthwith, but that number s so small that they will exercise no appreciable influence in the Convention. It is absolutely certain that Greeley and Brown will either be nominated in the regular way on the first ballot by a two-thirds vote, or that delegates are carnestly eanvassing the subject to-night and comparing views with each other. They eagerly question the few Liberals from the Northern States who are in the city to learn their opinions as to the effect of a nomination upon Republicans who have not yet fallen into line in the new movement but who are disposed to do so. There is very little stubbornness of opinion among the delegates, the almost unanimous expression being to get all the light possible upon the ques tion, and then do the wisest thing to give strength to the ticket. If a nominacion will alienate Republican votes will the loss be more than compensated by preventing desertion from the Democratic ranks through the force of party discipline ! If, on the other hand, an indersement only of the Cincinnati ticket will bring to its support the greatest number of Republicans, will the gain be coun ter-balanced by the Democratic stragglers to Grant and stay-at-home men ! These are the questions canvassed in every group, and while many, if not a majority, of the delegates have probably reached a conclusion in their own minds, they are not at all opinionated, and seek opportunities to hear the arguments of men of the

other way of thinking.

The element in favor of a nomination of the Cincinnati caudidates, according to the citablished forms and usages of Democratic National Conventions, is unquestionably largely in the majority among the delegates now here, and preponderates to such an extent that it is tolerably safe to predict that its views will prevail. The argument in favor of a nomimation is freely as follows: The Democratic party preëminently a papty of organization and discipline The Democrats believe in the wisdom of the action of their Conventions, and accept regular nominations as binding upon them to the fullest extent. It is a cardinal point in their political faith that a National Convention never does wrong, and that it is their duty to support its nominees without regard to previous preferences or prejudice. If the Baltimore Convention reg ularly nominates Greeley and Brown all the force of party discipline will be brought to bear upon the dissatisfied, and few will have the hardihood to desert their party colors in the midst of the battle. On the other hand, if the Convention does no more than to indorse the Cincinnati ticket, no Democrat will be bound to act upon its recommendation unless it corresponded with his own ideas. It would be as if a general should recommend his soldier to make a certain movement if they thought proper instead of ordering them to make it. No obligation would rest upon them as Democrats, and no sense of party fealty would control their action. The Grant men would work upon the dissatisfied with arguments that the Pennocratic party had virtually disbaseled, and that Democratic voters were free to follow their own opinions. Another argument urged in favor of a nomination is that it would be the most bonest, straightforward course, and therefore the best one to pursue to gain success. "The Democratic party means to support Greeley in any case," said a Southern delegate to-night, " and every body knows that indersement means just the same as nomination. The best way to do is to ear that he is our most honest."

cates of a simple resolution of inforsestent of the Cinemati ticket and platform. A report was current to-day that Gratz Brown thinks this the wisest course, and this report underhiedly gave some ided strength to the indersement movement. Missouri men do not, however, claim to speak frem any knowledge of Gov. Brown's preference, but say that the success in their own State of the same policy they are now urging upon the National Convention makes them confident of copublican votes by a nomination, said that be believed fewer Democratic votes would be lost by an indorsement of Greeley than if he should be regularly nominated His assument was that many of the old case-hardened Democrats would get so angry at a nomination that they would refuse to be pacified and would "stay mad" until after the election. Whereas if the Cincinnati ticket were euly indersec, they could be worked around to its support course of time by not being thrown too far off at the start. He was confident that few Democratic voters would stay at home or vote for Grant if the Convention should not set d them its direct order to support Greeley by going through the form of nominating him in th "It is the constable, and not the usual way. "It is the constable, and not President, who brings men to the polls," "The local officers and politiciaus do the work. The Democratic organization will be complete in every State and county. The discipline will be a perfect as ever, and when the local nominations are made, and the fight gets warm, no Democrat is going to hang tack because he finds the names of Greeley and Brown and the Liberal Electors on his ticket along with a dozen or more of his neighbors, and 42 party friends whom he has helped nominate for the State and county officers. We have tried the indersement policy in Missouri, and we didn't lose a single Democratic vote. We know it will win. Let us give the Grant men the Cincinnati platform to buttagainst. They can rub their noses against that razor as much as they like, and they can pitch into the old white coat and hat, but just as long as they cannot say that Greeley is the Democratic candidate they can't effect anything with the Liberal Republican voters. We Democrats will see to it that our men come up to the mark and what we want to do is to take the course to get the most Republican strength for the ticket." The Missouri men The Missouri men are egneatly urging these views upon the delega-tions from other States. Another point made by them is that if Greeley should be nominated he would have to write a letter of acceptance, and this would give additional foundation to the charge that he had gone over to the Democrats and had no claim to the support of Re-

publicans.

The nemination party includes the delegations from The nomination party includes the delegations from Arkansas. Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohia, and Wisconsin, who are all instructed to vote directly for Greeley and Brown. They count also upor the zolid vote of New-York and Virginia and nearly all the delegates from New-Hampshire Vermont, Maryland, Connecticut, and Michigan are known to be on their side. The Indorsement party have only Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Kanaa instructed. The attitude of most of the Southers delegates is one of inquiry as to the probable strength of the two policies proposed. They nearly all prefer a direct nomination as the best for their section, even where instructed by their State Conventions to vote for no nomination; but they do not press their views. They say they are certain of the unantimous support of the Democrats and Conservatives of the South for Greeley, and they want the Northern delegates to defermine which plan will get the most votes for the ticket in the North. Many of them express a strong desire to know whether Mr. Greeley prefers a nomination or an indorsement. The earnest advocacy of the nomination policy by certain promine delegates to-day gave a rise to a rumor that they spoke by authority of Mr. Greeley himself, and this report got in circulation to some extent among the Southern delegates. The New-York men, when they learned of this, promptly contradicted the report, and declared that they knew nothing of Mr. Greeley preference or opinion in the matter, and were confident that he had never expressed any. Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota.

ANTAGONISTIC ELEMENTS OF THE CON-VENTION.

THE BOURBON FEELING STRONGEST IN THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY DELEGA-TIONS-PREDOMINANCE OF GREELEY SENTI MENT-THE THREATENED BOLT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! BALTIMORE, July 7 .- The strength of the Greeley element in this Convention surprises even those who have watched the progress of events most carefully

### BALTIMORE.

Convention, whether instructed or not, are unanimously in favor of such action as will give the Cincinnati ticket and platform their most efficient support, and the mem bers of the delegations are almost as unanimous as the States. Among the Northern members of the Conven tion there will be a little more diversity opinion though even the delegates who represent the nost ultra Bourbon districts show none of that ugly obstingey of opinion which is so often seen in Democratic Conventions. Nobody threatens to bolt if Mr. Greeley is the nominee of this Convention and no body will be greatly disappointed at such a result. The only delegation in which any considerable opposition to the Cincinnati ticket shown itself, is that from Pennsylvania. On their arrival here, yesterday, the anti-Greeley men reported that the delegation stood 19 for Greeley, and 39 against. This morning the anti-Greeley men were not so confident, and claimed only half the delegation, and late this evening a they will be indersed and commended to the support of the Democratic party. The only question is which of these two courses is likely to comcareful canvass shows 35 delegates for Mr. Greeley and of the delegation shall be cast as a unit or not. If it is mand in the aggregate the targest number of cast as a unit, there is no longer any doubt that it will Democratic and Liberal Republican votes. The befor Greeley and Brown, Col. Alex, McClure arrived this afternoon, and several of the Pennsylvania delegation have called upon him for consultation. The anti-

during the past two mouths. The Southern States in the

to be united in opinion as to what will be the best policy to pursue. Some of them are in of voting for Judge Thompson of their State, and have already asked his permission to do so. A few others would prefer to make no nomination at all. The New-Jersey delegation is another that is not entirely nanimous. Very few of them have yet arrived, but a leading member who came this morning thinks that about half of them are Greeley men and half doubtful. He seemed to believe that when it is evident that opposition is no longer of any avail the doubtful men will give in and allow the vote of the State to be cast as a unit. They are particularly auxious to so conduct themselves in this Convention as to keep the Democratic vote of this State solid, and bring out its full

Greeley men in the Pennsylvania delegation do not seem

strength in November. From several States no delegates have yet arrived, but there are no reports of any opposition among them. Three out of the ten delegates from West Virginia are said to be still halting, but they are expected to acquiese in the decision of the majority of the delegation.

A careful canvass of the States to-night shows that the following have either been instructed to vote for the Cincinnati ticket or are in favor of giving it their sup-

Alahama	omination and indersement	
California   12	Alabama20	Nebraska6
Connecticut		New-Hampshire10
Florida		
Georgia   22   Ohio   44     Hilmols   42   Pennsylvania   35     Indiana   90   Rhode Island   8     Iowa   22   South Carolina   14     Kentucky   24   Tennessee   24     Mailie   14   Texas   16     Maryland   16   Vermoat   19     Massachusetts   26   Virginia   22     Michigan   22   West Virginia   7     Minnesota   10   Wisconsin   20     Mississippi   16     Missouri   30   Total   653     The delegates new known to oppose the ticket are as follows:    Delaware   6   West Virginia   2     Pennsylvania   23     New-Jersey   9   Total   41     Comparatively little interest is now felt in the organization of the Convention. Tae most prominent candidates are still McClernand and ex-Senator Doollitle.		New-Jersey
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	dates are still McClernand	and ex-Senator Doolittle.
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The Eastern and Middle States generally manifest willingness to give this honor to the North-West, and the South seems to have no choice. This considered as actled, Augustus Schell will be the New-York member of the National Committee. Something more than a week ago an anonymous circu

Isr, calling upon Democrats who were in favor of nomi-nating a Democrat at Baltimore to meet in this city tomorrow, was printed in Cincinnati and telegraphed over the country. It was supposed to have originated in Kentucky, and copies of it were known to have been sent to the few prominent Democrats in Ohio who had ever been heard to express the decree for a "straight-out" comination by the National Democratic Convention. Anxious inquiries have been made here during the past few days for the members of this bolting party, but nobody has been able to find them. Joseph R. Chandler of New York, who came here a few days ago, and through a friend engaged the hall of the Maryland Institute in which to hold the Convention, and three obscure men, one from Indiana, another from Hilinois, and a third from Albany, who have spent their time in nothing eise during the past two days except in swearing because Blanton Duncan of Kentucky, who had promised to be here on Thursday with a formidable seem to comprise the entire party. It cannot be denied that there are delegates to the Convention who are strongly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and who are outspoken in their opposition. They represent the old Bourbon districts of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and some other Middle and Western States, where the Democrats, being always able to carry their district or county without assistance, cannot appreciate the advantage of forming new alliances; and even the majority of these delegates are men of broad views, ready to act from patriotic motives, and if left to themelves they would at once cease their opposition, seeing uch an overwhelming majority against them, but in order to retain the confidence of their constituents and honestly represent them they are obliged with the meek submission of martyrs to throw themselves against the tide and vainly strive to stem its current. And yet none of these men will admit that they have anything to do with the straight-out" movement, or intend to be present at the meeting to-morrow. A rumor is affoat that the meeting at the Maryland Institute has been called at the instigation of agents of the Administration, and that the money to give it a show of success has been furnished from Washington. Of course there is no way of verifying this report, though it seems to be quite generally believed among delegates. A rumor prevailed in Washington this morning that a large sum of money had been raised and sent to Baltimore to be used in the in terest of the Administration.

BALTIMORE, July 7 .- The large hall of the Maryland Institute has been engaged for the meeting called by the circular issued from New-York, dated signed Joseph P. Fianders, June 26, and Chairman, and John J. Tan Allen, Secretary 2 p. m. to-morrow at the Institute. Mr. Van Alien, who signed the circular as secretary, and who is free Schuyler County. N. Y., is here, and says that all the States will be represented in their preliminary meeeting to-morrow.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES. PRELIMINARY GOSSIPING - SITUATION AT THE HOTELS — WHY THE SOUTH SUPPORTS GREELEY—THE NEGRO VOTE—THE SITUA-TION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BALTIMORE, July 7 .- A National Convention would lose half its interest were it simply to meet transactits business, and then adjourn without prelimnary days spent by the majority of the delegates in ounging about the hotel corridors, talking over the political situation with men from distant parts of the country, comparing notes, and; getting their sharp off by contact with men corners knocked who differ as widely in is their homes are separated. Baltimore has no hotel large enough to allow a whole convention to ebb and flow through its spacious halls. The Carrollton most nearly approaches it and is therefore made the headquarters of more delegations than either Barnum's or the Eutaw House, between which the most of those which could not be accommodated at the Carrollton have been bont equally divided. A few are scattered at other ho tels, one delegation in a place. The lobbles of these hotels began to be througed last evening, all of the trains from the North, West and South, and the boat up the bay, oming in laden with delegates and their friends.

The Southern men seem, thus far, to have outnumbered all the rest. They are, almost without exception, in faver of the support of the Cincinnati ticket in the way that it will be most effectual. To repeat some of their conversation will best give an idea of their unanimity, and of the liberal spirit in which they come to Baltimore. I was introduced, yesterday, to a young man from Georgia, a lawyer, with a frank, open face who served through the war in the Confederate army of

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### STOKES'S DEFENSE.

TESTIMONY TO PROVE THAT THE FATAL MEETING WAS ACCIDENTAL.

SEVEN WITNESSES EXAMINED-FISK'S WORDS TWO MINUTES AFTER THE SHOOTING—THE PRISONER'S MOTIVE IN GOING INTO THE HOTEL—AN EXCITING EPISODE.

On the opening of the Stokes case on Saturday the counsel for the defense continued their efforts to show that the meeting between the prisoner and Fisk was purely accidental, and not by premeditation. The witness who was absent on Friday was par upon the stand, and Stokes's movements from the time (4:15 p. m.) when he parted with D. P. Ingraham, Jr., until he en tered the hotel, eight or ten minutes later, were clearly stated. Judge Ingrahum by a ruling, the correctness of which as a rule of law he was himself doubtful, excluded a conversation between the wainess and the prisone by which the defense proposed to show that Stokes went into the hotel for a proper purpose; but enough was effected to establish that be was there in search of a tady whom he had seen at the wludow, and recognized, or One living in the West, who was at the hotel on the day of the shooting, has been found; but her received on of declined to appear as a witness. This important and last link in the evidence as to Stokes's reason for going to the hotel will probably never be supplied, unless be should complete it in his own testimony, to be given this morning or early to-morrow.

The defense, having thus shown Stokes's movement down to the moment of the shooting, turned their atter tion to what took place on the stairs. Thus far they have only endeavored to impeach the toutmony of the two hall boys, Redmont and Hart, one of whom they maintain was not present, and the other was so fright ned that he could not correctly tell what he had seen The defense have no witness of the shooting except Stokes, but they produced one yesterday who entered the hotel before Fisk was picked up, and who swore that Fisk said to him: "He was too quick for me this time. The defense claims that this had reference to Stokes, and that the inference to be drawn from it is that Fisk was armed. The same witness also swore that Fisk's coachman had told him that his unster wa armed, but this the coachman depies having said. The only other material evidence was that of a porter in the hotel, who testified that fifteen minutes after the shooting he had searched the sofa on which Miss Hall, four hours later, had found the pistol, and he had discovered nothing. It is understood that the defense will haske the startling charge that the pistel found on the sofa was not Stokes's, but Fisk's, and that it was placed there by some one auxious to have it appear, for the sake of the dead man's character, that he did not go armed.

The most sensational event of the trial occurred just as the session of Saturday was closing. During the whole trial John H. Comer, who was Fisk's private see retary, has been present in a conspicuous place near the Judge's desk, naturally anxious about the development of the case. On Saturday, when Mr. McKeon asked that attachments should issue against several absent witnesses, Mr. Comer was observed by the defense busily taking down the names, and Mr. McKeon at once demanded his name. The fact that Mr. Comer was an intimate friend of Fisk, and t t he was writing down the names of the witnesses, made a profound im pression on the audi nee. In tact, the prominence of private counsel of Eric and the presence of old Eric officials in the court-room has caused general comment and judging from the remarks of the audience, has created some little sympathy for the prisoner. How it affects the jury cannot, of course, be guessed, but the audience, forgetting that the private counsel are present to concede facts hurtful to various interests, imagine erroneously that it is persecution of Stokes.

Seven witnesses were sworn, and their testimony will be found to be very material on the points stated. John Moore, a driver, testified that Redmond came out of the ladies' entrance of the Grand Central Hotel a minute and a half after Fisk weat in, and said, very excitedly, that the latter was shot. Redmond then returned by the main entrance, and the witness went in and helped Pisk up. Fisk said: "He was too quick for me this time." When the witness returned to the street, Pisk's coachman said to him: "I wonder the old man did n't pull for him, for he was fixed for him." As Redmond opened the door to run out, the second shot was fired.

The testimony of George W. Barley, a varnish mane

facturer, was of great importance in relation to the purpose of the prisoner in going into the Grand Central Ho-tel. The force of it lay in the statement that Stokes said: "There is a lady I know; (in the Grand Central); I met her at Saratoga; come over with me." Stokes actually pulled the witness's coat lapel to have him go over. The witness met Redmond at the station-hopse and the boy said that he was so much excited that he hardly knew what had happened.

John Gibney, a carriage driver, gave some rroborating Moore's in relation to Redmond. John L Doty was produced to prove that he came to the city on Monday, Jan. 8, in response to a dispatch from Stokes

but the testimony was excluded.

Cassius H. Reid, keeper of the Hoffman House, was produced to show that Stokes had expressed bodily fear of Fisk, and said if he were killed he wished the witness to know that it was done by Fisk. The evidence was excluded until the foundation had been laid. The ques tions put by counsel, although unanswered under the ruling of the Court, will probably have as much weight with the jury as actual testimony, provided they believe that they were put in good faith.

David Smith was produced to show Stokes's anxiety about the horse race, but the testimony was excluded on objection. James Rothwell, head waiter at the Grand Central, testified that by Crockett's direction he searched the pariors for a pistol; looked on all the sofas fifteen

minutes after the shooting, and found none.

Mr. Tremain then asked an adjournment till to-day at 10.30 a. m., in consequence of the absence of witne

which was granted as well as an attachment against some of the absent witnesses.

### PROCEEDINGS IN COURT. A COACHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Court was opened at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday, and the defense called John Moore, a coachman, who testified, in answer to Mr. McKeon, that on the 6th of January last, about 5 or 6 animutes before 9 o'clock he was standing by his carriage, which was in front of the ladies' entrance to the Grand Central, and he saw Col. Fisk get out of his carriage, which was five or six feet from the curbstone, alongside of his (the witness's) oach; Fisk walked to the ladies' entrance, which was about 12 feet from where the witness stood, by a large ginutes when one of the boys that tend the door cam nt and said Col. Pisk was shot; the boy was very ex-

out and said Col. Fisk was shot; the boy was very excited, and ran into the main catrance.

Q. Who was the boy! A. I have seen him on the stand here; I think his name is Redmond; as he said that, I went over toward the indies' entrance, and when I got there there was a man standing by the door who told me not to go in—if I did I would get shot; I hesitated a moment and then went in.

Q. Had you ever seen the man that told you that! A. No, Sir; I thought I saw him here on the stand; a man here resembles him very much, with the exception that that man had long black whiskers.

Q. Was it Mr. Curtis! A. Yes, Sir; as I went in it was dark in there coming from the light; as I went up the stairs I saw Col. Fisk Iying against the left-hand banis-

Q. Was it Mr. Curtis? A. Yes, Sir; as I went in it was dark in there coming from the light; as I went up the stairs I saw Col. Flisk lying against the left-hand canister as you go up; nobody was there when I went in; I took him by the arm, and as I was about to ask him if he was hurt he said, "he was too quick for me this time;" another man and then another came down stairs, and we led him up stairs; all I saw were two; I think there was one coming down, about three steps from the top as we were going up; that was the last I saw of Fisk alive; I came right down the ladies' entrance and went out into the street.

Q. Did Col. Fisk make any other exclaimation bealde the one you mentioned? No, Sir; he went up stairs very slowly; I walked over to iny coach, and the driver of Fisk's coach called me over—Housman; I went over, and he asked me if the old man was burt.

FISK PROPERTY ARMED.

Q. Did this coachman ut that time say to you "I wonder that the old man didn't fire on him, because I know

he was fixed?" A. Yes.
Q. Did he say he himself had carried two pistols for

Q. Did you afterward have a conversation with Red moud! A. Yes; I think about half-past eight or nie o'clock, at the ladies' entrance; I was there talking with him, and I asked him where Hart was at the time of the shooting, and he said he did not see him. Mr. Townsend requested permission to call Rednoud again. Judge Ingraham denied this, as he had been

again. Judge Ingraham denied this, as he had been called three times.

Q. Did you hear the reports? A. Yes; the first was a sort of dumb, dead sound, as the door was closed; the second I heard as the door was obsend, and the boy Redmond came out and told me Col. Fisk was shot.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney-Did you see any portion of Col. Fisk's body before you got to the door! A. I did not see him until I passed in and got upon the stairs; I had been standing there about half